§ 63.11412

\$63.11410(g)(2): "This facility has an approved bag leak detection system monitoring plan in accordance with \$63.11410(g)(2)."

- (7) Performance test results for each emissions unit at a new affected source (or each emissions source at an existing affected source if a test is required) in accordance with §63.11410(j). The performance test results for a new affected source must identify the daily average parameter operating limit for each PM control device.
- (8) If applicable, this certification of compliance by the owner or operator of a new or existing source, signed by a responsible official, for the requirement in paragraph (k)(2) of this section to comply with the startup, shutdown, and malfunction provisions in 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3): "This facility has prepared a startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan in accordance with 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3)".

§ 63.11412 What definitions apply to this subpart?

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the CAA, in 40 CFR 63.2, and in this section as follows:

Bag leak detection system means a system that is capable of continuously monitoring relative particulate matter (dust loadings) in the exhaust of a baghouse to detect bag leaks and other upset conditions. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on triboelectric, light scattering, light transmittance, or other effect to continuously monitor relative particulate matter loadings.

Chromic acid means chromium trioxide (CrO_3). It is produced by the electrolytic reaction or acidification of sodium dichromate.

Chromium compounds manufacturing means any process that uses chromite ore as the basic feedstock to manufacture chromium compounds, primarily sodium dichromate, chromic acid, and chromic oxide.

Chromium compounds manufacturing facility means the collection of processes and equipment at a plant engaged in chromium compounds manufacturing.

Chromite ore means an oxide of chromium and iron (FeCr₂O₄) that is the

primary feedstock for chromium compounds manufacturing.

Chromic oxide means Cr₂O₃. In the production of chromic oxide, ammonium sulfate and sodium dichromate that have been concentrated by evaporation are mixed and fed to a rotary roasting kiln to produce chromic oxide, sodium sulfate and nitrogen gas.

Roasting means a heating (oxidizing) process where ground chromite ore is mixed with alkaline material (such as soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, and sodium hydroxide) and fed to a rotary kiln where it is heated to about 2,000 F, converting the majority of the chromium in the ore from trivalent to hexavalent chromium.

Sodium chromate means Na₂CrO₄. It is produced by roasting chromite ore in a rotary kiln.

Sodium dichromate means sodium bichromate or sodium bichromate dihydrate and is known technically as sodium dichromate dihydrate (Na₂Cr₂O₇ • 2H₂O). It is produced by the electrolytic reaction or acidification of sodium chromate.

§ 63.11413 Who implements and enforces this subpart?

- (a) This subpart can be implemented and enforced by the U.S. EPA, or a delegated authority such as a State, local, or tribal agency. If the U.S. EPA Administrator has delegated authority to a State, local, or tribal agency pursuant to 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, then that Agency has the authority to implement and enforce this subpart. You should contact your U.S. EPA Regional Office to find out if this subpart is delegated to a State, local, or tribal agency.
- (b) In delegating implementation and enforcement authority of this subpart to a State, local, or tribal agency under 40 CFR part 63, subpart E, the authorities contained in paragraphs (b)(1) through (4) of this section are retained by the Administrator of the U.S. EPA and are not transferred to the State, local, or tribal agency.
- (1) Approval of an alternative nonopacity emissions standard under §63.6(g).
- (2) Approval of a major change to test methods under §63.7(e)(2)(ii) and